

**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Air Permits Program**

[Public Comment - November 20, 2025]

Hilcorp Alaska, LLC

Anna Platform

**STATEMENT OF BASIS
for the terms and conditions of
Permit No. AQ0062TVP05**

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INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth the statement of basis for the terms and conditions of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05.

STATIONARY SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Section 1 of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05 contains information on the stationary source as provided in the Title V permit application.

Anna Platform is owned and operated by, Hilcorp Alaska, LLC (Hilcorp) and Hilcorp is the Permittee for the stationary source's operating permit. The SIC code for this stationary source is 1311 - Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The stationary source is an offshore oil and gas production platform, producing fuel gas and oil with some residual water in the oil. Hilcorp performs natural gas and crude oil exploration at this stationary source. Oil and fuel gas are processed through oil/gas separators on the platform. Produced oil/fuel gas is pumped through underwater pipelines to the Granite Point Tank Farm. The fuel gas is also used for fuel on the platform or flared.

EMISSIONS UNIT INVENTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Under 18 AAC 50.326(a), the Department requires operating permit applications to include identification of all emissions-related information, as described under 40 CFR 71.5(c)(3).

The emissions units at Anna Platform that have specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are listed in Table 1 of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05. Table 2 lists the emissions units that are part of the Spartan Drill Rig inventory. EU ID 13 listed in Table 1 is an existing stationary RICE that has been designated an emergency engine.

Table 1 and Table 2 of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05 contains information on the emissions units regulated by this permit as provided in the application and Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02. The tables are provided for informational and identification purposes only. Specifically, the emissions unit rating/size provided in the tables are not intended to create an enforceable limit.

EMISSIONS

A summary of the potential to emit (PTE)¹ and assessable PTE as indicated in the application from the Anna Platform and as calculated by the Department is shown in the table below.

¹ "Potential to Emit" or "PTE," as defined in AS 46.14.990 (22), means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical or operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

Table A - Emissions Summary, in Tons Per Year (TPY)

Emissions	NO _x	CO	PM	SO ₂	VOC	CO _{2e} ¹	HAPs	Total ²
PTE	345.82	216.30	12.31	24.79	35.02	45,451	1.97	634.24
Assessable PTE	345.82	216.30	12.31	24.79	35.02	0	0	634.24

Notes:

1. CO_{2e} emissions are defined as the sum of the mass emissions of each individual GHG adjusted for its global warming potential.
2. Total PTE and total assessable PTE shown in the table do not include CO_{2e} and HAPs.
3. HAP emissions are a subset of either VOC emissions or PM₁₀ emissions and are excluded from the assessable emissions total to avoid double counting.

The assessable PTE listed under Condition 56.1 is the sum of the PTE of each individual air pollutant, other than greenhouse gases (GHGs). The emissions listed in Table A are estimates that are for informational use only. The listing of the emissions does not create an enforceable limit for the stationary source.

For criteria pollutants and GHGs, emissions are as provided in the application. The applicant estimated the PTE for NO_x, CO, PM, VOC, and HAPs based on AP-42 emission factors, source test results, vendor data, and any allowed emission rates and/or operational limits applicable to emissions units at the stationary source. The SO₂ PTEs were estimated based on mass balance and conservative estimates of fuel gas H₂S content for Anna Platform based on historical records. For GHG emissions, the applicant estimated CO_{2e} emissions using the emission factors found in 40 CFR 98 Tables C-1 & 2. The Department recalculated the PTE to two numbers after the decimal places to reach the values listed in Table A.

BASIS FOR REQUIRING AN OPERATING PERMIT

In accordance with AS 46.14.130(b), an owner or operator of a Title V source² must obtain a Title V permit consistent with 40 CFR Part 71, as adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040.

Except for sources exempted or deferred by AS 46.14.120(e) or (f), AS 46.14.130(b) lists the following categories of sources that require an operating permit:

- A major source;
- A stationary source, including an area source, subject to federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) under Section 112 of the CAA;
- Another stationary source designated by the Federal Administrator by regulation.

The Permittee is required to obtain an operating permit for the Anna Platform as specified under 18 AAC 50.326(a) and 40 CFR 71.3(a), because the stationary source is:

- A major source. This stationary source is a major source because, as defined in Section 302 of the CAA, it directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 TPY or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation.

² "Title V source" means a stationary source classified as needing a permit under AS 46.14.130(b) [ref. 18 AAC 50.990(111)].

AIR QUALITY PERMITS

Permits to Operate

No previous air quality control Permit to Operate exists for this stationary source.

Title I (Construction and Minor) Permits

Minor Permit No. 0062MSS01. The Department issued Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS01 on June 6, 2007. This permit allowed Union Oil Company of California (the Permittee at the time) to install and operate three drill rig engines (EU IDs 24, 25, and 26) on Anna Platform. The permit included provisions limiting fuel consumption such that the modification was a minor modification for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). These internal combustion engines (ICE) had always been operated on Rig 428 under previous permitting action as nonroad engines (NREs). This owner requested limit was added in the event the rig operated longer than 12 months at Anna Platform by transitioning the nonroad engines to stationary emissions units.

On January 30, 2015, Hilcorp (who subsequently acquired ownership of Anna Platform) submitted a letter to the Department requesting the rescission of Permit No. AQ0062MSS01. Hilcorp indicated EU IDs 24, 25, and 26 had been permanently removed from Anna Platform in May 2014. The Department issued a letter dated February 20, 2015 rescinding effectivity of Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS01 as of February 1, 2015.

Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS01. The Department issued Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS01 on July 9, 2015 to Hilcorp for the Kuukpik V Drill Rig consisting of five diesel-fired reciprocating engines (NREs) and two diesel-fired boilers. This permit was issued to address relocation of the drill rig to Hilcorp's platforms on or after December 3, 2005. Per the Permittee's request, the Department incorporated the requirements of Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS01 into respective Title V permits, including Title V Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP04, by administrative amendment, since applicable requirements for all equipment owned and operated by Hilcorp on each individual platform must be included in each Title V permit.

On October 18, 2024, Hilcorp submitted an application for Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS03 to rescind Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS02 and revise Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS01. This permit revision removed the Anna Platform from the list of permitted locations for the Kuukpik V Drill Rig and was issued on May 8, 2025. Therefore, terms and conditions pertaining to the Kuukpik V Drill Rig are no longer included in Title V Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05.

Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02. On October 18, 2024, Hilcorp submitted an application for Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02 for the relocation of the Portable Oil and Gas Operation, Spartan 151 Drill Rig to the Anna Platform. The Permittee requested the Department incorporate this Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02 into the renewal operating permit, Title V Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05. The stationary source-specific requirements established in this minor permit are included in this renewal operating permit as described in Table B.

Title V Operating Permit Application, Revisions, and Renewal History

Permit No. AQ0062TVP01. Union Oil Company of California (Unocal) submitted an application for an initial Title V operating permit on October 6, 1997. On June 9, 2003, the Department issued Title V Permit No. AQ0062TVP01. This permit expired on June 30, 2008.

- Revision 1. The Department issued Administrative Revision 1 to Permit No. AQ0062TVP01 on June 15, 2007. This revision incorporated the provisions of Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS01 into the operating permit.

Permit No. AQ0062TVP02. The Permittee submitted an application for a renewal to the Title V Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP01 on November 7, 2007 and an amendment to the application on October 22, 2008. The Department issued Permit No. AQ0062TVP02 on June 29, 2010. This permit expired on June 29, 2015.

- Revision 1. The Department issued Revision 1 to Permit No. AQ0062TVP02 on February 6, 2012 due to Transfer of Ownership of the Anna Platform from Unocal to Hilcorp on December 29, 2011.

Permit No. AQ0062TVP03. The Permittee submitted a permit renewal application on January 7, 2015. The application was not timely under 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(iii) because it was received after December 29, 2014. The Department issued Permit No. AQ0062TVP03 on May 13, 2015. This permit expired on May 13, 2020.

- Revision 1. On May 10, 2019, the Department issued Revision 1, an administrative amendment, to Permit No. AQ0062TVP03 to remove EU ID 16 from Condition 18 (NSPS Subpart A Startup, Shutdown, & Malfunction Requirements) of Permit No. AQ0062TVP03. EU ID 16 was inadvertently included in the condition. Table 8 to Subpart III states 40 CFR 60.7 only applies as specified in 40 CFR 60.4214(a), which only mentions 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1). Therefore, 40 CFR 60.7(b) is not an applicable requirement under 40 CFR 60 Subpart III.

Permit No. AQ0062TVP04. The Permittee submitted a permit renewal application on September 25, 2019. The Permittee amended the application on November 8, 2019 in response to the incompleteness letter sent by the Department on October 29, 2019. The Department issued Permit No. AQ0062TVP04 on April 29, 2020. This permit expired on April 29, 2025.

Permit No. AQ0062TVP05. The Permittee submitted a permit renewal application on October 18, 2024. The permit removed the emissions units and requirements from Minor Permit No. AQ1411MSS01 for the Kuukpik V Drill Rig, and incorporated Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02 for the relocation of the Spartan 151 Drill Rig to the Anna Platform. The permit also redesignated EU ID 13 as an emergency engine and updated the rating of EU ID 27.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The stationary source has operated at its current location since 1967. Review of the permit files for this stationary source, which includes the past inspection reports and compliance evaluations, indicates a stationary source generally operating in compliance with its operating permit. The most recent full compliance evaluation (FCE) with on-site visit conducted by the Department was on May 22, 2024 covering the period of January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2024. The FCE report deemed the stationary source in compliance with the requirements of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP04 and applicable Air Quality regulations during the period covered by the FCE.

APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS FROM PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Incorporated by reference at 18 AAC 50.326(j), 40 CFR Part 71.2 defines “applicable requirement” to include the terms and conditions of any preconstruction permit issued under rules approved in Alaska’s State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Alaska’s SIP includes the following types of preconstruction permits:

- Permit to Operate issued on or before January 17, 1997 (these permits cover both construction and operations);
- Construction permits issued on or after January 18, 1997; and
- Minor permits issued on or after October 1, 2004.

Preconstruction permit terms and conditions include both source-specific conditions and conditions derived from regulatory applicable requirements such as standard conditions, generally applicable conditions, and conditions that quote or paraphrase requirements in regulation. These requirements include, but are not limited to, each emissions unit- or source-specific requirement established in these permits issued under 18 AAC 50 that are still in effect at the time of issuance of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05.

Table B below lists the requirements carried into Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05 to ensure compliance with the preconstruction permit requirements.

Table B - Comparison of Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05 Conditions¹

AQ0062MSS02 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0062TVP05 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
Table 1	Spartan Drill Rig Emissions Unit Inventory	Table 2	No change.
4	Liquid fuel sulfur content limit and MR&R requirements to protect the 1-hour, 3-hour, 24-hour, and annual SO ₂ AAAQS	17	Same limit and requirements. Added condition numbers for Operating Reports and Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting.
5	Nonroad engine cumulative rated capacity limit and MR&R requirements to protect annual NO ₂ , 24-hour PM ₁₀ , annual PM _{2.5} , and 1-hour, 3-hour, 24-hour, and annual SO ₂ AAAQS	18	Same limit and requirements. Added condition numbers for Operating Reports and Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting.

Note:

1. This table does not include all standard and general conditions.

NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

This section discusses standard conditions that have not been included in the permit and other requirements that are not included for specific reasons.

- 40 CFR 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM): None of the emissions units at the stationary source use a control device to achieve compliance with emission limits or standards. Therefore, CAM requirements are not applicable.
- 40 CFR 68 Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions: The Risk Management Plan (RMP) requirements do not apply because the stationary source has no threshold quantities of a regulated substance used in a process as defined in 40 CFR 68.10 CFR.

STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR THE PERMIT CONDITIONS

The Department adopted regulations from 40 CFR 71, as specified in 18 AAC 50.040(j), to establish operating permit regulations. The EPA fully approved the Alaska Operating Permit Program on November 30, 2001, as noted in Appendix A to 40 CFR 70. This Statement of Basis, required under 40 CFR 71.11(b), provides the legal and factual basis for each condition of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05. Additionally, and as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(1)(i), the state and federal regulations for each permit condition are cited in the permit.

Conditions 1 through 5 and 10, Visible Emissions Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.055(a).

- 18 AAC 50.055(a) applies to the operation of fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU IDs 2 through 5 and 7 through 19 are fuel-burning equipment.

U.S. EPA approved the addition of these standards to the SIP, as noted in 40 CFR 52.70. The Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: Condition 1 prohibits the Permittee from causing or allowing visible emissions in excess of the applicable standard in 18 AAC 50.055(a)(1). MR&R requirements are listed in Conditions 2 through 4 (for liquid fuel-burning equipment), Condition 5 (for flares), and Condition 10 (for dual fuel-burning equipment) of the permit. These conditions have been adopted into regulation as Standard Permit Condition (SPC) IX – Visible Emissions and Particulate Matter Monitoring Plan for Liquid Fuel-Burning Equipment and Flares. The Department has modified these conditions as follows:

- The option for Smoke/No Smoke Plan has been deleted, as Hilcorp elects not to use the Smoke/No Smoke Plan.

Beyond as noted above, the Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3). No additional emissions unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source-specific conditions would better meet the requirements. Therefore, the Department concludes that the standard conditions meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Except for gas fuel-burning equipment, the Permittee must establish by visual observations of emissions unit exhaust, which may be supplemented by other means (e.g., a defined stationary source operation and maintenance program), that the stationary source is in continuous compliance with the state emission standards for visible emissions.

These conditions detail a stepwise process for monitoring to determine compliance with the state's visible emissions standard for liquid fuel-burning equipment. Equipment types

covered by these conditions are stationary internal combustion engines, turbines, heaters, boilers, and flares. Initial monitoring frequency schedules are established along with subsequent reductions or increases in frequency depending on the results of the self-monitoring program.

Reasonable action thresholds are established in these conditions that require the Permittee to progressively address potential visible emission problems from emissions units either through maintenance programs and/or more rigorous tests that will quantify whether a specific emission standard has been exceeded.

Condition 5 was developed to provide a standardized version of flare monitoring that is not dependent upon the type or design of upstream equipment. It has been claimed that gas fuel-burning flares normally burn without emitting visible emissions. However, gas fuel-burning flares have been shown to smoke when a control device malfunctions (e.g., knockout drum, flare scrubber, gas or steam assist, or vapor recovery system). The condition sets out a protocol to collect actual field data to determine compliance with the 20 percent visible emissions standard for flares.

Gas Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The monitoring of gas fuel-burning emissions units for visible emissions is waived; i.e., no Method 9 observations will be required. The Department has found that natural gas fuel-burning equipment inherently has negligible visible emissions. However, the Department can request a source test for PM emissions from any smoking equipment.

Reporting – The Permittee must state in each operating report whether only gaseous fuels were used in the equipment during the period covered by the report.

Liquid Fuel- Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The emissions unit exhaust must be observed by either the Method 9 Plan as detailed in Condition 2. Corrective actions such as maintenance procedures or more frequent observations may be required depending on the results of the observations. This condition applies to the diesel-fired EU IDs 14 through 18 if monitoring is triggered as specified in Condition 1.3.

Recordkeeping - The Permittee is required to record the results of all observations of emissions unit exhaust and record any actions taken to reduce visible emissions.

Reporting - The Permittee is required to report emissions in excess of the state visible emissions standard and deviations from permit conditions. The Permittee is also required to include in the operating report a statement of which visible emissions plan was used for each emissions unit and copies of the results of all visible emission observations.

Significant Emissions Units under 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1):

Each of EU IDs 14 through 18 has actual emissions that historically are below the significant emissions thresholds listed in 18 AAC 50.326(e). However, they do not qualify as insignificant per 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1) because they are subject to operational limits established under a Title I permit and standards established under NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ and NSPS Subpart IIII. For as long as these EUs do not exceed the significant emissions thresholds, no monitoring is required in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic #3. The Permittee must annually certify compliance under Condition

81 with the visible emissions standard based on reasonable inquiry. Should any of EU IDs 14 through 18 exceed any of the significant emissions thresholds in 18 AAC 50.326(e), the unit would be subject to the visible emissions and PM MR&R requirements.

Dual Fuel-Burning Equipment:

As long as dual fuel-burning emissions units operate only on gas, monitoring consists of a statement in each operating report indicating only gaseous fuels were used in the equipment during the reporting period. When EU ID 5 operates on a backup liquid fuel for more than 400 hours in a calendar year, monitoring as detailed in Condition 10.3 is required for that emissions unit in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic # 2. When EU ID 5 operates on a backup liquid fuel for 400 hours or less in a calendar year, monitoring for that emissions unit consists of an annual certification of compliance with the visible emissions standard.

Flares:

Monitoring for flares requires Method 9 observations of scheduled daylight flaring events lasting more than one hour. The Permittee must report the results of these observations to the Department.

For EU ID 19, the Permittee is required to conduct an initial visible emissions observation within 12 months of issuance of the permit, and a subsequent visible emissions observation within 14 months, but not earlier than three months, after the preceding flare event visible emissions observation.

Conditions 6 through 10, PM Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.055(b).

- 18 AAC 50.055(b)(1) applies to the operation of fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU IDs 2 through 5 and 7 through 19 are fuel-burning equipment.

This PM standard applies because it is contained in the federally-approved SIP. The Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: Condition 6 prohibits emissions in excess of the applicable state PM standard. MR&R requirements are listed in Conditions 7 through 10 of the permit. These conditions have been adopted into regulation as SPC IX.

The Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3). No additional emissions unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source-specific conditions would better meet the requirements. Therefore, the Department concludes that the standard conditions meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Except for gas fuel-burning equipment, the Permittee must establish by visual observations, which may be supplemented by other means (e.g., a defined stationary source operation and maintenance program), that the stationary source is in continuous compliance with the state's emission standards for PM.

Gas Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The monitoring of gas fuel-burning emissions units for PM is waived; i.e., no source testing will be required. The Department has found that natural gas fuel-burning equipment inherently has negligible PM emissions. However, the Department can request a source test for PM emissions from any smoking equipment.

Reporting – The Permittee must state in each operating report whether only gaseous fuels were used in the equipment during the period covered by the report.

Liquid Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The Permittee is required to either take corrective action or conduct PM source testing, if opacity threshold values are exceeded. This condition applies to the diesel-fired EU IDs 14 through 18 if monitoring is triggered as specified in Condition 6.3.

For liquid fuel-burning engines and turbines, the Department set opacity threshold values of 15 percent for stack diameters less than 18 inches and 20 percent for stack diameters equal to or greater than 18 inches. These opacity thresholds are based on a study conducted by the Department in an effort to establish a correlation between opacity and PM. The data was collected from diesel engines of various stack sizes and the results are as follows:

- For stacks normalized to 21 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 27% opacity
- For stacks normalized to 18 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 23% opacity
- For stacks normalized to 12 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 16.8% opacity
- For stacks normalized to 10 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 14.3% opacity

This means that the trend line for the complete data set predicts that 20% opacity corresponds to a little less than the PM limit for an 18-inch stack. There may be engines that exceed the thresholds but the intent of the standard condition is not to guarantee that each engine that might exceed the PM standard will be tested. The Department expects few, if any, engines to actually be tested under this condition. What the Department does expect is that with the adopted condition in place, operators that find an opacity above or near the testing threshold will take corrective action necessary to reduce PM emissions. This would achieve the desired environmental outcome without the added cost of testing. The Department expects this to be the case with both thresholds.

The method is premised on the fact that a five percent difference in opacity is distinguishable. The conditions mean that if opacity readings as measured using Method 9 – with all of its limitations – exceed the threshold, the Permittee must either take corrective action or conduct a PM source test. The compliance conditions for PM do not draw a legal conclusion about whether the method shows compliance with the visible emissions standard.

Recordkeeping - The Permittee is required to record the results of PM source tests and visible emissions observations conducted during the source tests.

Reporting - The Permittee is required to report incidents when emissions in excess of the opacity threshold are observed and the results of PM source tests. The Permittee is also required to include copies of the results of all visible emission observations taken during PM source testing in the operating report.

Significant Emissions Units under 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1):

Each of EU IDs 14 through 18 has actual emissions that historically are below the significant emissions thresholds listed in 18 AAC 50.326(e). However, they do not qualify as insignificant per 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1) because they are subject to operational limits established under a Title I permit and standards established under NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ and NSPS Subpart IIII. As long as the EUs do not exceed the significant emissions thresholds, no monitoring is required in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic # 3. The Permittee must annually certify compliance under Condition 81 with the PM emissions standard based on reasonable inquiry. Should any of EU IDs 14 through 18 exceed any of the significant emissions thresholds in 18 AAC 50.326(e), the unit would be subject to the VE and PM MR&R requirements.

Dual Fuel-Burning Equipment:

As long as dual fuel-burning emissions units operate only on gas, monitoring consists of a statement in each operating report indicating only gaseous fuels were used in the equipment during the reporting period. When EU ID 5 operates on a backup liquid fuel for more than 400 hours in a calendar year, monitoring as detailed in Condition 10.3 is required for that emissions unit in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic # 2. When EU ID 5 operates on a backup liquid fuel for 400 hours or less in a calendar year, monitoring for that unit consists of an annual certification of compliance with the particulate matter standard.

Flares:

Monitoring of flares for PM is waived; i.e., no source testing is required, because of the difficulty and questionable results these tests produce when applied to flares. Compliance with the state visible emissions standard serves as surrogate compliance demonstration for the state particulate matter emissions standard.

Condition 11 through 16, Sulfur Compound Emissions Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the sulfur compound emissions standard under 18 AAC 50.055(c).

- 18 AAC 50.055(c) applies to the operation of fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU IDs 2 through 5 and 7 through 19 are fuel-burning equipment.

The sulfur compound standard applies because it is contained in the federally-approved SIP. The Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: The Permittee may not cause or allow the affected equipment to violate the applicable sulfur compound standard. Sulfur dioxide comes from the sulfur in the fuel (e.g., coal, natural gas, fuel oils).

Liquid Fuels:

For the liquid fuel-burning equipment, EU ID 5 (when burning diesel) and EU IDs 14 through 18, the MR&R conditions are SPCs XI and XII adopted into regulation pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). Sulfur dioxide comes from the sulfur in the liquid, hydrocarbon fuel (e.g., diesel or No.2 fuel oil). Fuel sulfur testing will verify compliance. Fuel containing no more

than 0.75 percent sulfur by weight will always comply with the emission standard. For fuels with a sulfur content higher than 0.75 percent, the condition requires the Permittee to use the equations in Section 12, or Method 19 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A-7, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(a)(3), to calculate the sulfur-dioxide concentration to show that the standard is not exceeded.

The Department has determined that the standard permit conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3). No additional emissions unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate the unit-specific or stationary-source-specific conditions would better meet the requirements. Therefore, the Department concludes that the standard conditions, as modified, meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Gaseous Fuels:

The Permittee does not receive gas from a supplier but rather uses the fuel gas produced at the stationary source as fuel for most of the emissions units. Condition 14.2 requires the Permittee to conduct a semiannual analysis for fuel gas sulfur content using either ASTM D4084, D5504, D4810, D4913, D6228 or GPA Standard 2377, or a listed method approved in 18 AAC 50.035(b) through (c) and 40 CFR 60.17 incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(a)(1).

The Permittee is required to report excess emissions whenever the fuel combusted causes sulfur compound emissions to exceed the standards in this condition. The Permittee is required to include copies of the records of the semiannual statement from the fuel supplier or the sulfur content analysis with the stationary source operating report.

Conditions 17 and 18, Preconstruction Permit Requirements

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to comply with all stationary source-specific requirements that were carried forward from previous SIP-approved Permits to Operate (PTO) issued on or before January 17, 1997 and operating permits issued between January 18, 1997 and September 30, 2004, and with all stationary source-specific requirements in EPA PSD permits, SIP-approved construction permits, SIP-approved minor permits, and owner requested limits (ORLs) established under 18 AAC 50.225. These requirements include Best Available Control Technology (BACT), limits to ensure compliance with the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards or maximum allowable ambient concentrations, and owner requested limits. Requirements from the permits listed above apply because they were originally developed through case-by-case action under a federally-approved SIP or approved operating permit program.

Factual Basis: These conditions require the Permittee to comply with pre-construction permit terms and conditions. The Air Quality Permits section and Table B to the SOB describe the terms and conditions in the Title I permit issued for the stationary source and how they are carried forward into the Title V permit. Background information details for these requirements are found in the corresponding Technical Analysis Report (TAR) for the Title I permit.

Conditions 17 and 18 are requirements to protect AAAQS for SO₂, NO₂, and PM specifically for the Spartan 151 Drill Rig equipment operated at the stationary source. These requirements are incorporated from Minor Permit No. AQ0062MSS02, for the relocation of the Spartan 151 Drill Rig to Anna Platform. The Permittee is required to limit the fuel sulfur

content of the liquid fuel burned by the Spartan 151 Drill Rig EUs and limit the cumulative rated capacity of the nonroad engines.

Condition 19, Insignificant Emissions Units

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to meet the state emission standards in 18 AAC 50.055 for all industrial processes and fuel-burning equipment regardless of size. 18 AAC 50.055 is contained in the federally-approved SIP. The Department also added permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: The condition requires insignificant emissions units to comply with the state emission standards for visible emissions, particulate matter emissions, and sulfur-compound emissions. Insignificant emissions units are not generally listed in operating permits unless specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are necessary to ensure compliance with the state emission standards. However, the Permittee may not cause or allow insignificant emissions units at the stationary source to violate these standards whether or not they are listed in the operating permit.

The Department finds that the insignificant emissions units at this stationary source do not require specific monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting to ensure compliance under these conditions.

Condition 19.4.a requires certification that the insignificant emissions units did not exceed state emission standards during the previous year and did not emit any prohibited air pollution, based on reasonable inquiry.

The Department used the language in SPC V, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(4), for the permit condition.

Conditions 20 through 27, NSPS Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis: The EPA approved Alaska's Part 70 Program granted on November 30, 2001 (40 CFR 70 Appendix A). The Department is the permitting authority for the Part 70 program. As the permitting authority, the Department requires compliance with all permit conditions. Although the EPA has not delegated to the Department the authority to administer the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) program, NSPS requirements are included in the definition for "applicable requirement" under 40 CFR 71.2, which has been adopted by the Department under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(1).

The NSPS provisions under Subparts GG and IIII apply to the stationary source. Therefore, the Department requires compliance with those standards in a Part 70 permit issued under the approved program. However, the Department is unable to change the actual wording of the relevant standard to substitute "the Department" for "the Administrator" in those standards. Since the Department expects access to any permit-related information provided by the Permittee to the EPA, the Department will act on its responsibility as the permitting authority to determine compliance with the standard. To reflect this relationship and for the purposes of this permit, the Department has defined "the Administrator" to mean the "EPA and the Department" for conditions implementing the federal emission standards under Section 4.

Most affected facilities (with the exception of some storage tanks) subject to an NSPS are subject to Subpart A. At this stationary source, EU IDs 3 through 5 are subject to NSPS

Subpart GG and EU ID 16 is subject to NSPS Subpart IIII, and therefore subject to Subpart A.

Condition 20.1 – The Permittee is subject to notification requirements in the event of a modification or reconstruction of an existing facility³ into an affected facility.

Condition 20.2 – The requirements to notify the EPA and the Department of any proposed replacement of components of an existing facility (40 CFR 60.15) apply in the event that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility.

Condition 21 – The requirements in 40 CFR 60.7(b) to maintain start-up, shutdown, or malfunction records are applicable to EU IDs 3 through 5. EU ID 16 is not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.7(b), as set forth in Table 8 to Subpart IIII and 40 CFR 60.4214(a).

Conditions 22 and 23 – NSPS excess emission and monitoring systems performance report and summary report form in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and (d) are applicable to an owner or operator required to or electing to install a continuous monitoring device to monitor EUs subject to an NSPS emissions standard. Excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts. According to 40 CFR 60.334(j) Subpart GG, periodically monitoring fuel sulfur content for compliance with Subpart GG SO₂ standard is a continuous monitoring system. Therefore, these reporting requirements apply to EU IDs 3 through 5 when monitoring under Condition 32.1.a. The Department has included in Attachment A of the statement of basis a copy of the federal EEMSP summary report form for use by the Permittee. These reports are not required for engines under Subpart IIII (EU ID 16).

Condition 24 – The Permittee has already complied with the initial performance test requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 for EU IDs 3 through 5. However, the Permittee is still subject to these requirements in the event of a new NSPS affected facility, in the event of a modification or reconstruction of an existing facility into an affected facility or at such other times as may be required by EPA.

Condition 25 – Good air pollution control practices in 40 CFR 60.11 are applicable to most NSPS affected facilities subject to Subpart A (EU IDs 3 through 5). Subpart IIII has specific GAPCP provisions under the subpart (see Condition 33.2). Therefore, Condition 25 does not apply to Subpart IIII-affected EU ID 16.

Condition 26 – The condition states that any credible evidence may be used to demonstrate compliance or to establish violations of relevant NSPS standards for EU IDs 3 through 5. The requirements of 40 CFR 60.11 do not apply to EU ID 16, as indicated in Table 8 to Subpart IIII – Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII.

Condition 27 – Concealment of emissions prohibitions in 40 CFR 60.12 are applicable to EU IDs 3 through 5 and 16.

The flare is not subject to 40 CFR 60.18 because it is a safety device and not a control device. It does not control emissions from any NSPS regulated emissions units.

³ “Existing facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type, as defined in 40 C.F.R. 60.2, effective 7/1/07.

Factual Basis: Subpart A contains general requirements applicable to all affected facilities (emissions units) subject to NSPS. In general, the intent of NSPS is to provide technology-based emission control standards for new, modified, and reconstructed affected facilities.

Conditions 28 through 32, NSPS Subpart GG Requirements

Legal Basis: As stated in Condition 28 and in accordance with NSPS Subpart GG 40 CFR 60.330(a) and (b), the subpart applies to stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load (maximum load at 60 percent relative humidity, 59 °F, and 14.7 psi) equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 million Btu) per hour, based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977. EU IDs 3 through 5 meet these criteria and are therefore subject to these requirements.

Factual Basis: Conditions 29 and 31 incorporate the Subpart GG NO_x and SO₂ emissions standards applicable to EU IDs 3 through 5, as specified in 40 CFR 60.332(a)(2) for NO_x, and 40 CFR 60.333(b) for SO₂. The Permittee must not cause or allow EU IDs 3 through 5 to violate these standards.

Per Condition 32.1.b and pursuant to 40 CFR 60.334(h)(3), the owner or operator may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR 60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the Administrator requires such monitoring. Custom sulfur monitoring schedules set forth in 40 CFR 60.334(i)(3)(i)(A) through (D) and 60.334(i)(3)(ii) are acceptable without prior Administrative approval.

NO_x Standard: For a turbine subject to 40 CFR 60.332, the NO_x standard is determined by the following equation:

$$STD_{NO_x} = 0.015 \left(\frac{14.4}{Y} \right) + F$$

Where:

STD_{NO_x} = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NO_x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis)

Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and

F = NO_x emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen, percent by volume assumed to be zero for distillate fuel oil and gaseous fuels.

Based on the manufacturer's heat rating at manufacturer's rated peak load, and assuming fuel bound nitrogen of zero, the NO_x standard is 150 ppmv for EU IDs 3 through 5.

SO₂ Standard: To demonstrate compliance with the Subpart GG SO₂ standard, the Permittee is required to not cause or allow the sulfur content for the fuel burned in EU IDs 3 through 5 to exceed 0.8 percent by weight.

Exemptions: Gas turbines exempted from NSPS Subpart GG emission standards are as provided in 40 CFR 60.332(e) through (l). EU ID 5 (when operating on emergency diesel

fuel) is exempt from Subpart GG NO_x standard and associated MR&R requirements as indicated in Condition 28.1, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.332(k).

Condition 30, NO_x Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

Legal Basis: Conditions 30.1 through 30.3 include periodic monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for all turbines that normally operate for greater than 400 hours in a 12-month period. These additional MR&R requirements are necessary to ensure that turbine emissions comply with the NSPS Subpart GG NO_x standard and are required under 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) as the subpart does not contain MR&R sufficient for an operating permit.

Factual Basis: The Department does not have enough information to make categorical determinations that certain types of turbines, or turbines with emission test results below a certain percentage of the Subpart GG NO_x emission limit will inherently comply with the Subpart GG limit at all times and will never need additional testing. After a sufficient body of NO_x data is gathered under monitoring conditions for compliance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, the Department may find that it has enough information to make such categorical determinations. In that event, the Department would revise the NO_x monitoring conditions. The Department may determine that to assure compliance it is necessary to retain or increase the current monitoring frequency.

The intent of these conditions is that turbines or groups of turbines be routinely tested on no less than a 5-year cycle. If the most recent performance test on a turbine showed NO_x emissions at less than or equal to 90 percent of the more stringent of limits shown in Condition 29, then periodic monitoring is required at the first applicable of three criteria: either within 5 years of the last performance test, or within a year of the effective date of the permit, or within a year of exceeding 400 hours of operation within a 12-month period. For clarification, the Department added a 6-month cut-off date for triggering source testing within 1 year after permit effective date in accordance with Condition 30.1.a(i)(B). The 6-month trigger identifies when Condition 30.1.a(i)(C) would be enacted to require source testing within 1 year of triggering 400 hours. This ensures that a unit would not appear to be out of compliance with Condition 30.1.a(i)(B) once it finally triggered Condition 30.1.a(i)(C). If the most recent performance test showed operations at greater than 90 percent of the more stringent of the NO_x limits, then periodic monitoring source testing is required every year until two consecutive tests show emissions at less than or equal to 90 percent of that limit.

These conditions do not include the initial NSPS performance test requirements as the Subpart A conditions cover these requirements. If an existing or new turbine under this permit is still subject to the performance test requirement of 40 CFR 60.8, the requirement is covered under the Subpart A related conditions.

The condition does not state how load must be measured. For some turbines it may be possible to directly measure load as either mechanical or electrical output. For others, it may be necessary to calculate load indirectly based on measurements of other parameters. The Department is not attempting to dictate what method is most appropriate through the permit condition, but should evaluate the adequacy of methods of calculating load based on the load monitoring proposed by the Permittee.

Subpart GG defines “emergency gas turbine” and exempts turbines meeting that definition from the Subpart GG NO_x emission standards. Some turbines may be operated as standby equipment but not meet the definition of emergency turbine, so the Department has added a Method 20, or Method 7E and either Method 3 or 3A, monitoring threshold of 400 hours per 12-month period. For turbines expected to operate less than 400 hours the Department has also added recordkeeping for hours of operation. The Department does not intend to require the Permittee to operate a turbine solely for the purpose of testing.

The condition requires testing at a range of loads, consistent with the performance test requirements in Subpart GG, that is, test at 30, 50, 75, and 90-to-100 percent load. If testing at these four loads is not reasonable, the condition allows the Permittee to propose to the Department what test loads will be reasonable and adequate, and the Department will have the responsibility to make a finding on that proposal. If EPA has already approved alternative test loads for the initial performance test the Department would allow those test loads if the information that went into that decision were still representative of the turbine operation.

In Condition 30.1.b(ii)(C)(4), the Department considers “fuel type” to mean, for liquid fuels a type of fuel as described in an ASTM or similar fuel specification.

Load measurements or load calculations from load surrogate measurements are for one-hour periods. The intent is to match the averaging period for the test method. Method 20 refers to Method 7E, which identifies a number of traverse points that vary based on the stratification test at a stack. From these points the tester is to conduct the NO_x measurements. The time at each point is to be at least one minute plus the average response time of the instrument. The recorded value is the average steady state response. Presumably, the steady state response would exclude some or all of the response time of the instrument. Three runs are to be done at each test load.

The three runs would represent 24 minutes of measurement time or more. A one-hour average load is therefore a reasonable approximation of a load period corresponding to the test method.

Condition 32, SO₂ Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

Legal Basis: Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for this condition are described in NSPS Subpart GG and have been referenced here. These MR&R requirements are necessary to ensure that turbine emissions comply with the Subpart GG SO₂ standard, as required under 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and in accordance with corresponding MR&R requirements provided under NSPS Subpart GG.

Factual Basis: Conditions 32.1 through 32.4 include periodic monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for all turbines subject to the NSPS Subpart GG SO₂ emissions standards. No additional monitoring outside of the Subpart GG requirements is necessary to ensure compliance with the Subpart GG SO₂ standard.

Monitoring: Condition 32.1 incorporates NSPS Subpart GG fuel sulfur monitoring requirements. The Permittee may demonstrate compliance with the Subpart GG SO₂ standard by either periodically monitoring the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel being fired in the affected turbine (as described in Condition 32.1.a or the custom monitoring schedule) or by demonstrating that the gaseous fuel burned at the stationary source meet the definition of

natural gas in 40 CFR 60.331(u) using representative fuel sampling data, as described in Condition 32.1.b.

Recordkeeping: The Permittee is required to maintain records of all sulfur monitoring data required by NSPS Subpart GG for five years as specified in Condition 75.

Reporting: NSPS Subpart GG SO₂ reporting requirements are incorporated in the permit in Condition 32.4.a. For the purpose of the EEMSP report (Condition 22) and summary report (Condition 23) required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), report daily periods during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine exceeds 0.8 percent as excess emissions. As stated in Condition 85.1, reports are to be submitted to the Department and EPA, and summarized in the operating report required under Condition 80. If the Permittee has demonstrated that the gaseous fuel burned at the stationary source meets the definition of “natural gas” in 40 CFR 60.331(u), as set out by Condition 32.1.b, then the reporting requirements under Condition 32.4.a do not apply.

Conditions 33 through 35, NSPS Subpart III Requirements

Legal Basis: NSPS Subpart III applies to stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (CI ICE) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICEs are manufactured after April 1, 2006 for non-fire pump engines and manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines.

EU ID 16 is a non-emergency CI ICE that meets the applicability criteria of Subpart III under 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i).

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the Subpart III emissions standards applicable to EU ID 16. The Permittee may not cause or allow these emissions units to violate these standards. These conditions also provide MR&R specifically called out for within the Subpart. The Permittee is required to operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer.

Emission standards that apply to Subpart III-affected CI ICE depend on several factors, including, but not limited to, the unit's purpose (whether emergency or non-emergency), model year, displacement in liters/cylinder (L/cyl), and location. Some of this information is provided in Table 1 of the permit. EU ID 16 is a 2006 model year diesel engine with a power rating of 500 hp and a displacement of less than 10 L/cylinder, and certified to the applicable standards of 40 CFR 89.

Because the stationary source location meets the definition of “remote Alaska” in 40 CFR 60.4219, the applicable standards and MR&R requirements for EU ID 16 are rooted from the provisions under 40 CFR 60.4216 that specifically address engines used in remote Alaska. In particular, 40 CFR 60.4216(c) allows the Permittee to comply with the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in 40 CFR 60.4202 and 60.4205, and not those for non-emergency engines in 40 CFR 60.4201 and 60.4204, whether the unit is operated as emergency or non-emergency CI ICE. Consequently, as shown in Condition 34, EU ID 16 is subject to EPA Tier 1 for new nonroad CI engines as specified in Table 1 to NSPS Subpart III.

EU ID 16 does not need and is not equipped with diesel particulate filter to comply with the applicable PM standard. Therefore, the provisions regarding diesel particulate filter in 40 CFR 60.4209(b) and 60.4214(c) are not included in the permit.

The Department removed the conditions allowing the use of fuels mixed with lubricating oil, because Anna platform does not mix fuels with lubricating oil as stated in the renewal application.

The NSPS GAPCP requirements provided in 40 CFR 60.4211(a), as reflected in Condition 33.2, suffices the State GAPCP requirement under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5). MR&R requirements are provided in Condition 35.

The provisions of NSPS Subpart IIII listed in Conditions 33 through 35 are current as amended through August 30, 2024. Should EPA promulgate revisions to this subpart, the Permittee shall be subject to the revised final provisions as promulgated and not the superseded provisions summarized in these conditions.

Condition 36, NESHAP Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis: Most sources subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements are subject to NESHAP Subpart A. This stationary source is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subparts HH and ZZZZ, and therefore is subject to the general provisions of Subpart A as specified in the provisions for the applicability of NESHAP Subpart A in Table 2 to NESHAP Subpart HH and Table 8 to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

Factual Basis: Subpart A contains the general requirements applicable to all affected sources subject to NESHAP. In general, the intent of NESHAP is to regulate specific categories of stationary sources that emit or have the potential to emit one or more hazardous air pollutants.

Conditions 37 through 40, NESHAP Subpart HH Requirements

Legal Basis: NESHAP Subpart HH applies to area source triethylene glycol (TEG) dehydration units located at oil and natural gas production facilities that process, upgrade, or store hydrocarbon liquids prior to the point of custody transfer, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.760(a)(3) and (b)(2). EU ID 27 meets these applicability criteria.

Factual Basis: The Anna Platform is an area source not located in a designated urban area (UA). The actual annual average flow rate of natural gas to the glycol dehydration unit is less than 85 thousand standard cubic meters per day and/or the actual average emissions of benzene from the glycol dehydration unit process vent to the atmosphere are less than 0.90 megagrams per year. The Permittee is required to keep records of the annual average flowrate and/or actual average benzene emissions.

Provisions pertaining to submitting a Notification of Compliance Status Report in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(1) – (3), 63.775(d), and 63.775(f) are not applicable as per Table 2 to Subpart HH since the Anna Platform is an area source located outside an UA plus offset and UC boundary.

Conditions 41 through 46, NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NESHAP requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(c). NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ applies to owners and operators of any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), whose construction commenced before June 12, 2006, located at major and area sources of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE units being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. Anna Platform is an area source that owns and operates RICE units, EU IDs 7 through 18, subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the current (as amended through August 30, 2024) NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ requirements applicable to the EU IDs 7 through 18. EU IDs 7 through 12, 14, 15, 17, and 18 are existing stationary RICE, and EU ID 13 is an existing emergency stationary RICE. EU ID 16 is a new stationary RICE, and as such, for this unit compliance with NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ is attained by complying with the applicable requirements of NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart III.

EU IDs 7 through 13 are gas-fired spark ignition (SI) RICE while EU IDs 14, 15, 17, and 18 are diesel-fired compression ignition (CI) RICE. Anna Platform is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS). Per 40 CFR 63.6603(b)(1), existing non-emergency compression ignition (CI) RICE rated greater than 300 hp (EU ID 17) located at area sources that are not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations (therefore, no operational limitations apply as well) under Subpart ZZZZ but must meet the work and management practices for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a rating of less than or equal to 300 hp (EU IDs 14, 15, and 18) as specified in Table 2d item 1.

For EU ID 13, an emergency stationary RICE, the Permittee is required under 40 CFR 63.6625(f) to install a non-resettable hour meter for accurate recording and monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the work and management practice requirements and operational hour limitations set out for emergency RICE. EU ID 13 is allowed to operate up to 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing unless federal, state, or local standards require beyond 100 hours per year for the same purpose. The Permittee is also allowed to operate the emergency RICE in non-emergency situations for up to 50 hours per calendar year, as allowed under 40 CFR 63.6640(f). The 50 hours allowed for non-emergency situations are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. If EU ID 13 no longer meets the criteria for an emergency engine, as defined in 40 CFR 63.6675, the emissions unit will need to meet all applicable requirements for non-emergency engines.

For EU IDs 7 through 15, 17, and 18, the Permittee is required to perform inspections and maintenance at intervals specified by the subpart (see Conditions 43.1 through 43.3); as well as, comply with the NESHAP GAPCP requirements, as reflected in Condition 42, which suffices the State GAPCP requirement under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5).

The Permittee must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.6655, 63.6625, and 63.6660, as set out in Condition 45. The reporting requirements are provided in Condition 46. The Permittee is required to include reports of deviations from NESHAP Subparts A and ZZZZ requirements with the semiannual operating reports, per 40 CFR 63.6650(f).

The Permittee is exempt from the subpart's fuel requirements per 40 CFR 63.6604(d), and from the notification requirements per 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), since none of the affected emissions units are subject to numerical emission standards.

The provisions of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ listed in Conditions 41 through 46 are current as amended through August 30, 2024. Should EPA promulgate revisions to this subpart, the Permittee shall be subject to the revised final provisions as promulgated and not the superseded provisions summarized in these conditions.

Condition 47, Asbestos NESHAP

Legal Basis: The requirements of 40 CFR 61 are applicable requirements for Title V permitting purposes, as stated in item 4 of the “applicable requirement” definition under 40 CFR 71.2. The condition requires the Permittee to comply with asbestos demolition or renovation requirements in 40 CFR 61, Subpart M and associated general provisions under Subpart A, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(b)(1) and (2)(F). The asbestos demolition and renovation requirements apply if the Permittee engages in asbestos demolition or renovation. ADEC received delegation for §61.145 and §61.154 of Subpart M (Asbestos), along with other sections and appendices which are referenced in §61.145, as §61.145 applies to sources required to obtain an operating permit under Alaska's regulations. ADEC has not received delegation for Subpart M for sources not required to obtain an operating permit under Alaska's regulations.

Factual Basis: Because these regulations include adequate monitoring and reporting requirements and because the Permittee is not currently engaged in such activity, simply citing the regulatory requirements is sufficient to ensure compliance with these federal regulations.

Conditions 48 through 50, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, 40 CFR 82

Legal Basis: The requirements of 40 CFR 82 are applicable requirements for Title V permitting purposes, as stated in item 12 of the “applicable requirement” definition under 40 CFR 71.2.

Condition 48 requires compliance with the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 82, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(d). The requirements apply if the Permittee engages in the recycling or disposal of certain refrigerants. The condition requires the Permittee to comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction of refrigerants in 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.

Conditions 49 and 50 also require compliance with the applicable requirement adopted under 18 AAC 50.040(d). Condition 49 prohibitions apply to all stationary sources that use substitutes for ozone-depleting compounds. Condition 50 prohibitions apply to all stationary sources that use halon for extinguishing fires and inert gas to reduce explosion risk. These conditions prohibit the Permittee from causing or allowing violations of these requirements.

The Anna Platform uses halon, and is therefore, subject to the federal regulations contained in 40 CFR 82.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate applicable 40 CFR 82 requirements. Because these regulations include adequate monitoring and reporting requirements and because the Permittee is not currently engaged in such activity, simply citing the regulatory requirements is sufficient to require compliance with this federal regulation.

Condition 51, NESHAP Applicability Determinations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to determine NESHAP rule applicability and requires recordkeeping for those determinations if required by the source classification.

Factual Basis: The Permittee has conducted an analysis of the stationary source and determined that it is not a major HAPs stationary source based on emissions. This condition requires the Permittee to notify the Department and EPA if the stationary source becomes an affected source subject to a standard promulgated by EPA under 40 CFR 63, comply with any NESHAP standard that becomes applicable to the source by the compliance date established in the applicable subpart, and to keep records of applicability determinations and make those records available to the Department.

Conditions 52 through 54, Standard Terms and Conditions

Legal Basis: These are standard conditions required for all operating permits under 18 AAC 50.345(a) and (e) through (g). As stated in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(3), the standard permit conditions of 18 AAC 50.345 replace the provisions of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(5) through (7).

Factual Basis: These are standard conditions that apply to all permits.

Condition 55, Administration Fees

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the applicable fee requirements in 18 AAC 50.400 through 403. As stated in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(1), the provisions of 18 AAC 50.400 through 50.430 are applicable and 40 CFR 71.9 is not applicable.

Factual Basis: Paying administration fees is required as part of obtaining and holding a permit with the Department or as a fee for a Department action. The regulations in 18 AAC 50.400 through 403 specify the amount, payment period, and the frequency of fees applicable to a permit action.

Conditions 56 and 57, Emission Fees

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable fee requirements in 18 AAC 50.410 through 420. The regulations specify the time period for the assessable emissions and the methods the Permittee may use to calculate assessable emissions. As stated in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(1), the provisions of 18 AAC 50.400 through 50.430 are applicable and 40 CFR 71.9 is not applicable.

Factual Basis: Except as noted in the last paragraph, the Department used the language in SPC I, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b), for the permit. SPC I requires the Permittee to pay fees in accordance with the Department's billing regulations. The billing regulations set the due dates for payment of fees based on the billing date. The assessable

emissions are the lesser of the stationary source's potential or projected emissions of each air pollutant.

SPC I also allows the Permittee to recalculate the stationary source's assessable emissions based on previous actual annual emissions. According to AS 46.14.250(h)(1), assessable emissions are based on each air pollutant. Therefore, fees shall be paid on any pollutant emitted whether or not the permit contains any limitation for that pollutant.

This standard condition specifies that, unless otherwise approved by the Department, calculations of assessable emissions must be based on actual emissions for the previous calendar year. Since each current year's assessable emissions are based on the previous year, the Department will not give refunds or make additional billings at the end of the current year if the estimated emissions and current year actual emissions do not match.

The Department has modified Condition 56 by deleting the phrase "in quantities 10 tons per year or greater" to match the revision made in 18 AAC 50.410 effective September 7, 2022. Beyond as noted, the Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

Condition 58, Good Air Pollution Control Practice

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the requirements in 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5) and applies to all emissions units, **except** those subject to an emission standard in 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63, those subject to continuous emission or parametric monitoring requirements, and insignificant emissions units; i.e., except EU IDs 3 through 18, and 27.

Factual Basis: The condition requires the Permittee to comply with good air pollution control practices for all units.

The Department adopted this condition under 18 AAC 50.346(b) as SPC VI pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). Records kept in accordance with Condition 58.2 for units subject to GAPCP need to be maintained for 5 years in accordance with Condition 75 even if a unit is no longer subject to this condition.

Maintaining and operating equipment in good working order is fundamental to preventing unnecessary or excess emissions. Standard conditions for monitoring compliance with emission standards are based on the assumption that good maintenance is performed. Without appropriate maintenance, equipment can deteriorate more quickly than with appropriate maintenance. If appropriate maintenance is not applied to the equipment, the Department may have to apply more frequent periodic monitoring requirements (unless the monitoring is already continuous) to ensure that the monitoring results are representative of actual emissions.

The Permittee is required to keep maintenance records to show that proper maintenance procedures were followed, and to make the records available to the Department. The Department may use these records as a trigger for requesting source testing if the records show that an adequate maintenance schedule is not maintained.

Condition 59, Dilution

Legal Basis: This condition reiterates 18 AAC 50.045(a), which prohibits the Permittee from using dilution as an emission control strategy. 18 AAC 50.045 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2.

Factual Basis: The condition prohibits the Permittee from diluting emissions as a means of compliance with any standard in 18 AAC 50.

Condition 60, Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Fugitive Dust

Legal Basis: This condition reiterates 18 AAC 50.045(d), which requires a person to use reasonable precautions when handling, storing or transporting bulk materials or engaging in an industrial activity. 18 AAC 50.045 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC X for the permit. The condition requires the Permittee to take reasonable action to prevent particulate matter from being emitted into the ambient air in accordance with 18 AAC 50.045(d).

Condition 61, Stack Injection

Legal Basis: This condition reiterates 18 AAC 50.055(g), which prohibits the Permittee from releasing materials other than process emissions, products of combustion, or materials introduced to control pollutant emissions from a stack (i.e., disposing of material by injecting it into a stack). 18 AAC 50.055 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2.

Stack injection requirements apply to stacks of emissions units at a stationary source constructed or modified after November 1, 1982.

Factual Basis: No specific monitoring for this condition is practical. Compliance is verified by inspections, because the emissions unit or stack would need to be modified to accommodate stack injection.

Condition 62, Air Pollution Prohibited

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with 18 AAC 50.110. 18 AAC 50.110 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2. The condition prohibits the Permittee from causing any emission which is injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or which would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. The Department also included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC II for the permit. This condition spells out how to monitor, record, and report prohibited air pollution. While the other permit conditions and emissions limitations should ensure compliance with this condition, unforeseen emission impacts can cause violations of this standard. These violations would go undetected except for complaints from affected persons. Therefore, to monitor compliance, the Permittee must monitor and respond to complaints.

The Permittee is required to report any complaints and injurious emissions. The Permittee must keep records of the date, time, and nature of all complaints received and summary of

the investigation and corrective actions undertaken for these complaints, and must submit copies of these records upon request of the Department.

Condition 63, Technology-Based Emission Standard

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to take reasonable steps to minimize emissions if unavoidable emergency, malfunction, or non-routine repair activities cause an exceedance of any technology-based emission standard in this permit. This condition requires compliance with the requirement in 18 AAC 50.235. Technology-Based Emission Standard requirements apply because the stationary source contains equipment subject to a technology-based emission standard, such as BACT, MACT, LAER, NSPS or any other similar standard for which the stringency of the standard is based on determinations of what is technologically feasible, considering relevant factors.

Factual Basis: The conditions of this permit list applicable technology-based emission standards and require excess emission reporting for each standard in accordance with Condition 79. Excess emission reporting under Condition 79 requires information on the steps taken to minimize emissions. Monitoring compliance for this condition consists of the report required under Condition 79.

Condition 64, Open Burning

Legal Basis: The condition prohibits the Permittee from conducting open burning. The Permittee requested this condition be included in Operating Permit AQ0062TVP05.

Factual Basis: No specific monitoring is required for this condition. Compliance is demonstrated through annual certification required under Condition 81.

Condition 65, Requested Source Tests

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to conduct source tests as requested by the Department. This requirement is under 18 AAC 50.220(a) and 50.345(k), which are included in the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: This condition applies because this is a standard condition to be included in all operating permits, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). Compliance is demonstrated through the submission of the required source test plan and report.

Conditions 66 through 68, Operating Conditions, Reference Test Methods, Excess Air Requirements

Legal Basis: Conditions 66 and 68 require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.220(b) and (c)(3), which are included in the SIP approved by EPA. Condition 67 specifies source test methods, as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(i) and 71.6(c)(1). These requirements apply because the Permittee is required by the permit to conduct source tests or a source test may be requested by the Department. The Permittee is required to conduct source tests in the manner set out in Conditions 66 through 68.

Factual Basis: These conditions supplement the specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit.

Condition 69, Test Exemption

Legal Basis: This condition incorporates the source test exemption in 18 AAC 50.345(a) regarding visible emissions observations. 18 AAC 50.345(a) is included in the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: As provided in 18 AAC 50.345(a), the requirements for test plans, notifications, and reports do not apply to visible emissions observations by smoke readers, except in connection with required particulate matter testing.

Conditions 70 through 73, Test Deadline Extension, Test Plans, Notifications and Reports

Legal Basis: Condition 70 contains the requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(l), while Conditions 71 through 73 require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(m) through (o). The requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(l) through (o) are included in the SIP approved by the EPA. These requirements constitute standard conditions that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). Additionally, these requirements apply because the Permittee is required to conduct source tests as set out by this permit or as requested by the Department.

Factual Basis: These standard conditions supplement specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit.

Condition 74, Particulate Matter Calculations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to reduce particulate matter data in accordance with 18 AAC 50.220(f), which is included in the SIP approved by EPA. It applies when the Permittee tests for compliance with the particulate matter standards in 18 AAC 50.050 or 50.055.

Factual Basis: The condition incorporates a regulatory requirement for particulate matter source tests. This condition supplements specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit.

Condition 75, Recordkeeping Requirements

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to keep records in accordance with 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(ii), which the Department adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4). It also incorporates the general NSPS recordkeeping requirement under 40 C. F. R. 60.7(f), which the Department adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(a)(1).

Factual Basis: The condition restates the regulatory requirements for recordkeeping, and supplements the recordkeeping defined for specific conditions in the permit. The records being kept provide evidence of compliance with this requirement.

40 CFR 60.7(f) requires records retention for at least two years of the measurements required to be maintained by this Part while 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(ii) requires at least five years of records retention. The five-year records retention requirement in Condition 75 satisfies both 40 CFR 60.7(f) and 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(ii).

Condition 76, Certification

Legal Basis: All operating permits must contain a requirement to certify permit applications, reports, affirmations, or compliance certification, per 18 AAC 50.345(j). The requirement is a part of the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC XVII, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(10), for the permit condition. The requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(j) is a standard condition that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). 18 AAC 50.345(j) allows the excess emissions reports to be certified with the operating report. However, the Department reminds the Permittee that excess emissions reports must be submitted according to the applicable deadline given in Condition 79 and must not be withheld from the Department until the deadline for submittal of an operating report. This condition supplements the reporting requirements of this permit. The certification statement through electronic signature and options for submittal provide paperless options for reporting without compelling Permittees to any specific means of submission.

Condition 77, Submittals

Legal Basis: This condition applies because the Permittee is required to send reports to the Department and supplements the standard reporting and notification requirements of this permit.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC XVII, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(10), for the permit condition. This condition lists the Department's appropriate address for reports and written notices. This condition states that the Department requires one certified copy of submitted reports (except as otherwise required by the Department or other conditions of the permit) and provides an allowance for either electronic or hard copy document submittals. The condition also directs the Permittee to refer to the submission instructions on the Department's Standard Permit Conditions webpage for additional information regarding document submittals (e.g., the appropriate Department address).

Condition 78, Information Requests

Legal Basis: All operating permits must include a condition that requires the Permittee to furnish certain information upon request, per 18 AAC 50.345(i). The requirement is part of the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: The requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(i) is a standard condition that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). This condition requires the Permittee to submit information requested by the Department.

Condition 79 and Section 13, Excess Emission and Permit Deviation Reports and Notification Form

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to comply with the requirements in 18 AAC 50.235(a)(2) and 18 AAC 50.240(c). Also, the Permittee is required to notify the Department when emissions or operations deviate from the requirements of the permit.

Factual Basis: This condition satisfies two state regulations related to excess emissions: the technology-based emission standard regulation and the excess emission regulation.

Although there are some differences between the regulations, the condition satisfies the requirements of each regulation.

The Department used the language in SPCs III and IV, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(2), for the permit condition. The Department used the Notification Form in SPC IV adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(3), for the notification requirements (see Section 13).

Condition 80, Operating Reports

Legal Basis: The condition specifies reporting requirements as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) which the Department has adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4).

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC VII, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(6), for the permit condition. The condition restates the requirements for reports listed in regulation. The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements identified elsewhere in the permit.

The condition specifies that for the transition periods between an expiring permit and a renewal permit, the Permittee shall ensure that there is date-to-date continuity between the expired permit and the renewal permit such that the Permittee reports against the permit terms and conditions of the permit that was in effect during those partial date periods of the transition. No format is specified. The Permittee may provide one report accounting for each permit term or condition and the effective permit at that time. Alternatively, the Permittee may choose to provide two reports: one accounting for reporting elements of permit terms and conditions from the end date of the previous operating report until the date of expiration of the old permit, and a second operating report accounting for reporting elements of terms and conditions in effect from the effective date of the renewal permit until the end of the reporting period.

Condition 81, Annual Compliance Certification

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 71.6(c)(5), which the Department adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j).

Factual Basis: This condition specifies the periodic compliance certification requirements, and specifies a due date for the annual compliance certification.

Condition 81.2 provides clarification of transition periods between an expiring permit and a renewal permit to ensure that the Permittee certifies compliance with the permit terms and conditions of the permit that was in effect during those partial date periods involved in the transition. No format is specified. The Permittee may provide one report certifying compliance with each permit term or condition for each of the effective permits during the certification period, or may choose to provide two reports: one certifying compliance with permit terms and conditions from January 1 until the date of expiration of the old permit, and a second report certifying compliance with terms and conditions in effect from the effective date of the renewal permit until December 31.

Condition 82, Regional Haze Visibility Protection Area

Legal Basis: Condition 82 contains requirements from 18 AAC 50.265(1) and 50.265(4)(B) for stationary sources located in the Regional Haze Visibility Protection Area

(RHVPA), as specified in 18 AAC 50.025(a)(4), which is shown in Figure III.K.13 H-1 of the July 5, 2022 Amendments to: State Air Quality Control Plan (Regional Haze SIP)⁴ and adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.030. To assist the state's efforts in meeting the requirements in 40 C.F.R. 51.308(f)(2), the RHVPA was established with the intent to track and control current and potential new sources that may affect visibility in the Class I areas.

Factual Basis: 18 AAC 50.265 was added to the Department's regulations on August 21, 2022 to satisfy requirements from Section III.K.13.H Long-Term Strategy for Regional Haze, Subsection 2B.⁴ Condition 82.1 contains the requirements from 18 AAC 50.265(1) which requires Permittee's to maintain onsite for 10 years, records of any maintenance to any significant emissions unit that has or may have an effect on any emission that affects visibility of Class I areas.

The Anna Platform does not have any new significant emissions unit, and the Spartan Drill Rig will only be on the site for periods of drilling and not permanently. Therefore, the requirements from 18 AAC 50.265(4)(B) were removed from this condition.

Condition 83, Triennial Emission Inventory Reporting

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to submit emissions data to the state so the state is able to satisfy the federal requirement to submit emission inventory data from point sources to the EPA as required under 40 CFR 51.15 and 51.321. The federal emission inventory requirement applies to sources defined as point sources in 40 CFR 51.50. Under 18 AAC 50.275, the state also requires reporting of emissions triennially for stationary sources with an air quality permit, regardless of permit classification. This includes sources that do not meet the federal emission thresholds in Table 1 to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A. The state must report emissions data as described in 40 CFR 51.15 and the data elements in Tables 2a and 2b to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A to EPA.

Factual Basis: Except as noted in the last paragraph, the Department used the language in SPC XV, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(8), for the permit condition.

The emission inventory data is due to EPA 12 months after the end of the reporting year (40 CFR 51.30(a)(1) and (b)(1)). Permittees have until April 30th to compile and submit the data to the Department. To expedite the Department's process of transferring data into EPA's electronic reporting system, the Department encourages Permittees to submit the emission inventory through the Department's electronic emission inventory submission system in the Permittee Portal on the Department's Air Online Services webpage <http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Air/airtoolsweb/>. A myAlaska account and profile are needed to gain access to the Permittee Portal. Other options are to submit the emission inventory via mail, email, or fax.

Detailed instructions on completing and submitting the emission inventory and the report form are available at the Point Source Emission Inventory page <http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Air/airtoolsweb/PointSourceEmissionInventory> by clicking the Emission Inventory Instructions button. The emission inventory instructions and report form may also be obtained by contacting the Department.

⁴ The July 5, 2022 Amendments to: State Air Quality Control Plan for the Regional Haze SIP can be found at the following website: <https://dec.alaska.gov/media/25964/section-iii-k-13-second-implementation-period-combined-sip-section-adopted-07-05-22.pdf>.

To ensure that the Department's electronic system reports complete information to the National Emissions Inventory, stationary sources with air quality permits are required to submit with each report emissions data described in 40 CFR 51.15 and the data elements in Tables 2a and 2b to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A, as applicable. Title V stationary sources with potential annual emissions greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds for Type A (large) sources, as listed in Table 1 to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A, are required to report emission inventory data every year for the previous calendar year (also known as the inventory year). For triennial inventory years, Type A sources only need to submit one report, not both an annual report and a separate triennial report.

Stationary sources, excluding owner requested limits (ORLs) issued under 18 AAC 50.225 and preapproved emission limits (PAELs) issued under 18 AAC 50.230, that do not meet any of the emission thresholds for Type A (large) sources are required to report emission inventory data every third year (i.e., triennially) for the previous inventory. As of the issue date of this permit, the Anna Platform is required to report triennially under Condition 83.

The Department has modified the triennial reporting requirements under Condition 83 by including stationary sources' PTEs that are below the thresholds for annual reporting for Type A sources, instead of pollutant-specific thresholds for attainment and non-attainment areas. Thus, all stationary sources regardless of permit classification (excluding ORLs and PAELs) are covered under this condition, to capture the new requirements found in 18 AAC 50.275, effective September 7, 2022. Because the stationary source's PTE for criteria pollutants are below the thresholds for every-year emissions inventory reporting, the Department has streamlined SPC XV to include only triennial reporting requirements. Beyond as noted, the Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Condition 84, Consistency of Reporting Methodologies

Legal Basis: Condition 84 is from 18 AAC 50.275(a) and requires all stationary sources, regardless of permit classification (with the exception of owner requested limits (ORLs) issued under 18 AAC 50.225 and preapproved emission limits (PAELs) issued under 18 AAC 50.230), to report actual emissions to the state so that the state can meet its obligation under 40 CFR 51. Condition 84.1 is from 18 AAC 50.275(b) and requires consistency on the stationary sources' actual emissions reports submitted for NEI and the state's assessable emissions.

Factual Basis: The regulation was added to 18 AAC 50 on September 7, 2022 so as to include all stationary sources required to report actual emissions for the purpose of federal emissions inventory and to avoid inconsistencies in actual emissions reports submitted. When reporting actual emissions under Condition 82 or assessable emissions under Condition 56.2, consistent emission factors and calculation methods shall be used for all reporting requirements for the stationary source.

Condition 85, NSPS and NESHAP Reports and Waivers

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to provide the Department a copy of each report submitted to EPA as required for emissions units subject to NSPS or NESHAP federal

regulations under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(4). Appendix A to 40 CFR 70 documents that EPA fully approved the Alaska operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, and 40 CFR 63. The reports themselves provide monitoring for compliance with this condition. For those notices and reports submitted through EPA's online reporting system, CDX-CEDRI, the Permittee is not required to submit a duplicate copy to the Department; a statement about the online submittal in the operating report would suffice.

Condition 86, Federal Electronic Reporting Allowance

Legal Basis: On September 25, 2024, EPA published a notice in the Federal Register (Vol. 89, No. 186, page 78300) allowing stationary sources subject to federal rules to electronically submit reports, notifications, or other submission types to CEDRI, consistent with the provisions of the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR), codified under 40 CFR 3.

Factual Basis: The electronic reporting provisions in Condition 86 is a general advisory option for stationary sources subject to federal rules to facilitate and streamline reporting requirements, in lieu of paper or email format. CROMERR establishes electronic reporting as an acceptable regulatory alternative to paper reporting and establishes requirements to assure that electronic documents are as legally dependable as their paper counterparts. The submittals must be in acceptable digital formats. *Acceptable digital formats* are file types that are compatible with CEDRI or other EPA electronic document receiving system that the Administrator may designate.

Condition 87, Permit Applications and Submittals

Legal Basis: 40 CFR 71.10(d)(1), adopted by reference by the Department under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(7), requires submission of a copy of each permit application to EPA.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC XIV, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(7), for the permit condition. The condition directs the applicant to send a copy of each application for modification or renewal of this permit to the EPA. Condition 87.2 lists the methods, in EPA's preferred order, to which the applicant may submit the application documents, as specified in the EPA's February 12, 2024, memorandum guidance for Submitting Air Permits to EPA Region 10. This condition shifts the burden of compliance with 40 CFR 71.10(d)(1) from the Department to the Permittee as allowed under 40 CFR 71.10(d)(1).

Conditions 88 through 90, Permit Changes and Revisions Requirements

Legal Basis: The Permittee is obligated to notify the Department of certain off-permit source changes and operational changes under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(4), 40 CFR 71.6(a)(8), (12), and (13), incorporated by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j), require that these provisions be included in operating permits.

Factual Basis: 40 CFR 71.6(a)(12) and (13), as reflected in Conditions 89 and 90, respectively, specify changes that may be made without a permit revision, and 40 CFR 71.6(a)(8) (Condition 88) states permit revisions are not required for some emissions trading and similar programs.

The Permittee did not request trading of emission increases and decreases as described in 40 CFR 71.6(a)(13)(iii); therefore, language addressing these provisions has not been included in this permit as part of Condition 88.

Condition 91, Permit Renewal

Legal Basis: The Permittee must submit a timely and complete operating permit renewal application if the Permittee intends to continue source operations in accordance with the operating permit program. The obligations for a timely and complete operating permit application are in 40 CFR 71.5(a) through (c), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(j)(3), and 18 AAC 50.326(c).

Factual Basis: In accordance with AS 46.14.230(a), this operating permit is issued for a fixed term of five years after the date of issuance, unless a shorter term is requested by the permit applicant. The Permittee is required to submit an application for permit renewal by the specific dates applicable to the stationary source as listed in this condition, according to the submittal instructions in Conditions 77 and 87. As stated in 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(iii), submission for a permit renewal application is considered timely if it is submitted at least six months but no more than eighteen months prior to expiration of the operating permit. According to 40 CFR 71.5(a)(2), a complete renewal application is one that provides all information required pursuant to 40 CFR 71.5(c) and remits payment of fees owed under the fee schedule established pursuant to 18 AAC 50.400. 40 CFR 71.7(b) states that if a source submits a timely and complete application for permit issuance (including renewal), the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation until the permitting authority takes final action on the permit application.

Therefore, as long as an application has been submitted within the timeframe specified under 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(iii) and is complete before the expiration date of the existing permit, then the expiration of the existing permit is extended and the Permittee has the right to operate under that permit until the effective date of the new permit. However, this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Department any additional information needed to process the application.

Conditions 92 through 98, General Compliance Requirements and Schedule

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(b) through (d) and (h) and 40 CFR 71.6(c)(3). As stated in 18 AAC 50.345(a), the requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(b) through (d) and (h) are standard conditions that must be included in all operating permits issued by the Department.

Factual Basis: These are standard conditions for compliance required for all operating permits.

Conditions 99 and 100, Permit Shield

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 71.6(f), which the Department has adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4). These requirements apply because the Permittee has requested that the Department shield the stationary source from specific non-applicable requirements listed under this condition.

Factual Basis: Table 3 of Operating Permit No. AQ0062TVP05 shows the permit shield that the Department granted to the Permittee. The Department based the determinations on the permit application, past operating permit, Title I permits, and inspection reports. Should any of the shielded requirements become applicable during the permit term, the Permittee is required to take necessary steps to comply with all applicable requirements in a timely manner.

ATTACHMENT A

FIGURE 1--SUMMARY REPORT--GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

[Note: This form is referenced in 40 C.F.R. 60.7, Subpart A-General Provisions]

Pollutant (*Circle One*): SO₂ NO_x TRS H₂S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

For Emissions Unit (EU) ID _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total emissions unit operating time in reporting period ¹: _____

Emission Data Summary ¹	CMS Performance Summary ¹
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to: a. Startup/shutdown _____ b. Control equipment problems _____ c. Process problems _____ d. Other known causes _____ e. Unknown causes _____ 2. Total duration of excess emissions _____ 3. Total duration of excess emissions x (100) / [Total EU operating time] % ²	1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to: a. Monitor equipment malfunctions _____ b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions _____ c. Quality assurance calibration _____ d. Other known causes _____ e. Unknown causes _____ 2. Total CMS Downtime _____ 3. [Total CMS Downtime] x (100) / [Total EU operating time] % ²

¹ For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

² For the reporting period: If the total duration of excess emissions is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time or the total CMS downtime is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time, both the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(c) shall be submitted.

Note: On a separate page, describe any changes since last quarter in CMS, process or controls.

I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____